Remarks

Claims 1-3, 5-23 and 26-28 are pending. Claims 1, 11, 15, 23 and 28 have been amended. Applicants assert that all claims are in condition for allowance as set forth more fully below.

103 Rejections

Claims 1, 6, 11 and 13 stand rejected under 35 USC §103(a) as being unpatentable over Willis (US Pat 6,738,815) in view of Profit (US Pat 6,636,831). Claim 1 also stands rejected under 35 USC §103(a) as being unpatentable over Knight (US Pat. App. 200/0103906) ("Knight") in view of Devine.

Claims 2, 3, 7, 14, 15-17 and 19 stand rejected under 35 USC §103(a) as being unpatentable over Willis and Profit in view of Stone (US Pat. 6,101,510). Claim 5 stands rejected under 35 USC §103(a) over Willis, in view of Butts (US Pat. 6,233,541). Claims 8, 9 and 12 stand rejected under 35 USC §103(a) as being unpatentable over Willis in view of Devine (US Pat. 6,598,167). Claims 18, and 20-22 stand rejected under 35 USC §103(a) as being unpatentable over Willis and Stone in view of Devine. Claims 23 and 26-27 stand rejected under 35 USC §103(a) as being unpatentable over Profit in view of Stone. Claim 28 stands rejected under 35 USC §103(a) over Devine, Profit and Stone. Applicants respectfully traverse these rejections.

The Office Action Summary indicates that claim 10 has also been rejected. However, the Detailed Action apparently omits any discussion concerning the grounds for rejecting claim 10. As such, applicants are unable to address the Examiner's grounds for rejecting claim 10, if any, and assert that claim 10 contains allowable subject matter.

Claims 1-3 and 5-14

Independent claims 1 and 11 stand rejected in view of the combination of Willis in view of Profit. However, independent claims 1 and 11 each include similar recitations neither disclosed nor suggested by any of any the Willis and Profit references individually or in any combination thereof. The Office Action concedes (para. 6 and 9) that Willis does not teach the protocol server bypassing the transaction server by directing the communication from the computer directly to the intranet.

The Office Action relies on Profit for disclosing a protocol server bypassing a transaction server by directing communications from the computer directly to an intranet. However, the relied on citation does not contain the elements recited in amended independent claims 1 and 11. As a representative sample, amended claim 1 recites:

"A system for permitting a user to access data on a legacy system and an intranet, comprises a protocol server for managing protocol regarding the computer interfacing with a transaction server in direction communication with the legacy system ...while the computer is initially and persistently logged on to the interface, that is distinct from the legacy system in response to a user input by the protocol server bypassing the transaction server by directing communications from the computer directly to the intranet".

The Office Action asserts that Profit teaches a protocol server bypassing the transaction server by directing the communication from the computer directly to the intranet. (Col.6, l.32-51). However, the cited reference does not support that assertion. The cited language actually describes a system that provides ERP data (i.e. legacy system data) from the legacy system to an intranet or internet (which is not shown in Fig. 1) by a server suite (i.e. a protocol server) after the ERP information has been converted to a format useable by the server suite by the middleware (i.e. a transaction server) in response to a internet information request from a web client. Such language is contrary to the above claim recitation. The cited language does not teach the directing of communications from the computer from the protocol server to a intranet in response to a user input while the computer is initially and persistently logged on to the interface. In other words, the cited language does not teach the routing of a web browser information request so that it bypasses the middleware to be connected to an intranet.

Therefore, since neither Willis nor Profit teach the subject matter recited in claims 1 and 11 as asserted, a combination of Willis and Profit also fail to disclose all of the elements of claims 1 and 11. Furthermore, there would be no suggestion to one skilled in the art to combine these references as they would not produce the desired functionality. As such, claims 1 and 11 are allowable over the cited references for at least these reasons. Dependent claims 2-10 and 12-14 depend from allowable independent claims 1 and 11 and are allowable for at least the same reasons.

Claim 1 also stands rejected in view of a separate combination of Knight and Devine. Claim 1 includes recitations not disclosed or suggested by the combination of Knight and Devine.

The Office Action asserts that Knight teaches a system interface comprising a protocol server for managing protocol regarding the computer and a transaction server in direct communication with the legacy systems, and wherein the systems interface is adapted to direct communications from the computer from the at least one network address to a separate network address corresponding to a network that is distinct from the legacy system which is a recitation from claim 1. (OA para. 19-20). The Office Action proceeds further to equate the shared DB module 302 to protocol server and the communication com DLL 108 to the transaction server).

First, Fig. 3 of Knight clearly shows that neither the shared DB module 302 nor the Communication Com DLL 108 is in communication with the web browser which the applicants assume equates to the computer in the recitation of claim 1. Business Com DLL 106 is intervening. Such a teaching is contrary to the recitations of claim 1 where the protocol server manages communications with the computer. Second, Knight teaches that the Communications Com DLL 108 (i.e. the transaction server) and Shared DB module 302 (i.e. the Protocol server) requires the Business Com DLL 106 to communicate with each other and with the web browser (Fig. 3, para 0028, para 0029). Knight does not teach the communications com DLL 108 interfacing with the Shared DB Module 302. Knight's disclosure is contrary to the recitations of claim 1. As such, claim 1 is allowable over Knight and Devine for at least these reasons. Furthermore, there would be no suggestion to one skilled in the art to combine these references as they would not produce the desired functionality. Dependent claims 2-10 depend from allowable independent claims 1 and 11 and are allowable for at least the same reasons.

The Office Action asserts that claim 5 is unpatentable over Willis in view of Butts. However, the office action states that claim 5 was rejected as being a dependent of claim 4. Claim 4 was cancelled in the previous reply. Claim 5 depends from claim 1. Applicants are unsure of the Examiner's basis of rejection and assume it is the same as for claim 1 and point out that claim 5 depends from allowable claim 1 and is allowable for at least the same reasons.

As to dependent claims 8, 9 and 12, the Office Action rejects the claims under Willis in view of Devine. Please note that the Office Action does not address the arguments set forth in the previous reply regarding the shortcomings of Willis in regards to claims 8, 9 and 12, and that argument is briefly reasserted here such that the claims rejected based at least in part on Willis are allowable for this additional reason. Willis has been relied on by the Office Action for the proposition that it teaches the elements of the rejected claims and specifically for providing a system interface to a legacy system including a protocol server and a transaction server in direct communication with the legacy system and also allowing access to an intranet. However, Willis discloses that all communications to both the legacy system and the non-legacy systems and intranet occur through the transaction server. Willis does not disclose that the protocol server directs communications to the intranet by bypassing the transaction server, as is recited in the claims.

Devine has been relied on by the Office Action for the assertion that it teaches routing communications upon detecting that a user has launched a browser on the computer (Col 12, l.28-47; Col. 13, l.62-67). However, the cited reference does not support that assertion. Devine fails to disclose directing computer communications from one network address to another network address corresponding to an intranet upon detecting that the user has launched a browser on the computer while the computer is logged on during a session. Devine teaches that after an initial browser launch, an internet connection and hello handshake is completed (Col.12, l.28-65). At that point the initial communication request from the computer is forwarded through the firewall through a socket connection and is thereby connected to a server in the intranet. (Col. 13, l. 62-65). Merely connecting a standard computer internet communication received at a first network address to an intranet socket connection during the initial log on is not teaching the direction of an internet communication to another network address corresponding to an intranet upon the detection of a user launching a browser after the initial connection to an interface has previously and persistently taken place. In other words, the detection of a web browser launch while already logged on to an interface is different than logging on in the first instance.

As such, claims 8, 9 and 12 are allowable over the cited references for at least these reasons and the reasons discussed above in regards to independent claims 1 and 11.

Claims 15-22

Independent claim 15 stands rejected in view of the combination of Willis, Profit and Stone. However, amended independent claim 15 includes recitations neither disclosed nor suggested by any of the Willis and Profit references individually or in any combination thereof. Amended claim 15 recites, in pertinent part:

"A method for accessing data, comprising...providing a user input at the computer for accessing an intranet that is distinct from the legacy systems, launching a browser in response to a command from the systems interface and while remaining initially and persistently logged on, accessing the intranet separately from the legacy systems at a separate network address by the protocol server bypassing the transaction server by directing communications from the computer directly to the intranet, upon detecting the user launching a browser".

The Office Action concedes (Para. 20) that Willis does not teach the launching of a browser in response to a command from the systems interface or that the protocol server bypasses the transaction server by directing communications from the computer directly to the internet.

The Office Action asserts that Profit teaches a protocol server bypassing the transaction server by directing the communication from the computer directly to the intranet. (Col.6, l.32-51). However, the cited reference does not support that assertion. The cited language actually describes a system that provides ERP data (i.e. legacy system data) from the legacy system to an intranet or internet (which is not shown in Fig. 1) by a server suite (i.e. a protocol server) after the ERP information has been converted to a format useable by the server suite by the middleware (i.e. a transaction server) in response to a internet information request from a web client. Such language is contrary to the above claim recitation. The cited language does not teach the directing of communications from the computer from the protocol server to a intranet in response to a user input while the computer is initially and persistently logged on to the interface. In other words, the cited language does not teach the routing of a web browser information

request so that it bypasses the middleware to be connected to an intranet. Therefore the citations of Profit are contrary to the claim recitations.

The office Action relies on Stone merely for disclosing an application launching a browser. Stone does not address a protocol server bypassing a transaction server by directing communications from the computer directly to the internet.

Therefore since none of Willis, Profit nor Stone discloses a protocol server bypassing a transaction server by directing communications from the computer directly to the internet, a combination of Willis, Profit and Stone will fail to teach all of the recitations of amended claim 15. Furthermore, there would be no suggestion to one skilled in the art to combine these references as they would not produce the desired functionality. As such amended claim 15 is allowable over Willis, Profit and Stone. Dependent claims 16-22 depend from allowable claim 15 and are allowable for the same reasons.

Claims 23 and 26-28

Independent claims 23 and 28 stand rejected in view of the combination of Profit, Stone and Devine. However, amended independent claims 23 and 28 include similar recitations neither disclosed nor suggested by any of the Profit, Stone or Devine references individually or in any combination thereof. Amended claim 23 recites, in pertinent part:

"A method [system] for permitting a user to access data..., comprising...directing communications from the computer from the systems interface to the separate network address by the protocol server bypassing the transaction server by directing the communications from the computer directly to the intranet and communicating with both the at least one network address and the separate network address such that communication with the legacy systems and the intranet is maintained concurrently".

Amended claim 28 recites, in part,

"A system for permitting a user to access data...comprising...while initially and persistently logged into the systems interface, and the at least one message causing communications from the computer to be directed from the first network address to a third network address corresponding to the intranet that is distinct from the legacy systems by the protocol server bypassing the transaction server by direction communications from the computer directly to the intranet, wherein communicating with

both the first network address and the third network address such that communication with the legacy systems and the intranet is maintained concurrently".

The Office Action concedes (Para. 51) that Devine does not disclose the directing to an intranet by the protocol server bypassing the transaction server by direct communication from the computer directly to the intranet.

The Office Action asserts that Profit teaches directing communications from the computer from the systems interface to a separate network address by the protocol server bypassing the transaction server by directing the communications from the computer directly to the intranet. (Col.6, l.32-51). However, the cited reference does not support that assertion. The cited language actually describes a system that provides ERP data (i.e. legacy system data) from the legacy system to an intranet or internet (which is not shown in Fig. 1) by a server suite (i.e. a protocol server) after the ERP information has been converted to a format useable by the server suite by the middleware (i.e. a transaction server) in response to a internet information request from a web client. Such language is contrary to the above claim recitation. The cited language does not teach the directing of communications from the computer from the protocol server to a intranet in response to a user input while the computer is initially and persistently logged on to the interface. In other words, the cited language does not teach the routing of a web browser information request so that it bypasses the middleware to be connected to an intranet. Therefore the citations of Profit are contrary to the claim recitations.

The office Action relies on Stone merely for disclosing an application launching a browser. Stone does not address a protocol server bypassing a transaction server by directing communications from the computer directly to the internet.

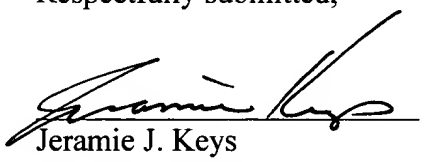
Therefore since none of Profit, Stone nor Devine discloses a protocol server bypassing a transaction server by directing communications from the computer directly to the internet, a combination of Profit, Stone and Devine will fail to teach all of the recitations of amended claims 23 and 28. Furthermore, there would be no suggestion to one skilled in the art to combine these references as they would not produce the desired functionality. As such amended independent claims 23 and 28 are allowable over Profit, Stone and Devine. Dependent claims 26 and 27 depend from allowable independent claim 23 and are allowable for at least the same reasons.

Conclusion

Applicants assert that the application including claims 1-3, 5-23, and 26-28 is now in condition for allowance. Applicants request reconsideration in view of the amendments and remarks above and further request that a Notice of Allowability be provided. Should the Examiner have any questions, please contact the undersigned.

No fees are believed due. However, please charge any additional fees or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 50-3025.

Respectfully submitted,



Jeramie J. Keys
Reg. No. 42,724

Date: September 27, 2005

Withers & Keys, LLC
P.O. Box 71355
Marietta, Ga 30007-1355
(404) 849.2093